

WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair and continued warm to-day; to-
morrow partly cloudy; south winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 72; lowest, 58.
Detailed weather reports on last page.

The Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

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PRICE TWO CENTS.

GERMANY SAYS IT AWAITS ARMISTICE TERMS; ITS GOVERNMENT NOW RULED BY THE PEOPLE; LUDENDORFF, BRAINS OF TEUTON ARMY, QUILTS

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 27 (by the Associated Press).—Germany's answer to President Wilson's latest communication says:

"The German Government has taken cognizance of the answer of the President of the United States.

"The President is aware of the far reaching changes which have been carried out and are being carried out in the German constitutional structure, and that peace negotiations are being conducted by a people's government, in whose hands rests, both actually and constitutionally, the power to make the deciding conclusions.

"The military powers are also subject to it.

"The German Government now awaits proposals for an armistice which shall be the

first step toward a just peace as the President has described it in his proclamation.

"SELF."

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The German Reichstag, by a great majority, has adopted a bill placing the military command under control of the civil government, according to an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Copenhagen.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Gen. Ludendorff, First Quartermaster General of the German army, has resigned and his resignation has been accepted by the Kaiser. Gen. Ludendorff opposed the recent armistice and peace proposals of Germany to President Wilson, while Field Marshal Hindenburg advocated negotiations for peace.

HAYS REVEALS PEACE PERIL IN WILSON APPEAL

G. O. P. Demand for Unconditional Surrender Cause of Vote Plea, He Says

CAPITALIZES PATRIOTISM

National Chairman Assails the President in Call to Republicans to Fight.

In a statement issued yesterday addressed to Republican voters Will H. Hays, chairman of the Republican National Committee, brands President Wilson's appeal for the return of a Democratic Congress as an attempt to capitalize "for political purposes the glorious spirit of patriotism that inspires the country."

Chairman Hays squarely accepts the challenge embodied in the Wilson appeal and says the President, by impugning the loyalty of Republican Congressmen, has left the Republican party no alternative but a fight to the last ditch. He calls upon Republican voters everywhere to help thwart the President's desire for a "rubber stamp" Congress which, he says, will assent readily to a negotiated peace and will endorse a policy of free trade which will give to Germany "the fruits of a victory greater than she could win by fighting 100 years."

Chairman Hays says in so many words that the President's opposition to the Republican party is based on the fact that it stands for unconditional surrender and not for a peace without victory or a peace of negotiation.

President Wilson, Mr. Hays further asserts, wants a Democratic Congress so that he may be unimpeded in his conduct of the war, but so that he can carry through a peace programme which will accord with his own ideas and those of "his sole, unselected, unappointed, unconfirmed personal adviser."

Call to Republicans.

The appeal follows:

President Wilson has questioned the loyalty and fidelity of your representatives in Congress. He has thereby impugned their loyalty and denied their patriotism. His challenge is to you who elected those representatives. You owe it to them, to the honor of your great party and to your own self respect to meet that challenge squarely, not only as Republicans, but as Americans. I, as your chairman, call upon you to do this. I declare that the country knows no credit whatever for having supported the "war measures" proposed by his Administration, although they have done so with greater unanimity than the members of his own party. Despite that fact, he accuses them of having tried to usurp his proper functions. That charge, as Mr. Hays declares in carefully measured words, is not true. At no time and in no way have they tried to take control of the war out of his hands. The President knows that. The country knows that. You know it. A more ungracious, more unjust, more wanton, more mendacious accusation was never made by the most reckless stump orator, much less by a President of the United States, for partisan purposes. It is an insult not only to every loyal Republican in Congress, but to every loyal American in the land. It fully merits the resentment which rightfully and surely will find expression at the polls.

For Unconditional Surrender.

Mr. Wilson grudgingly admits that the Republicans have been "pro-war." Then why does he demand their defeat? Because they are still pro-war? Hardly that. No, it is because they are for peace through negotiation, not victory; because they do not believe lasting peace can be obtained through negotiation; because they consider that "U. S. wars for Unconditional Surrender as well as for the United States and Uncle Sam."

The Democratic Congress does not, Mr. Wilson does not. There is the issue clear as the noonday sun. The country will decide.

Mr. Wilson wants only rubber stamps, his rubber stamps, in Congress. He says so. No one knows it better than Democratic Congressmen. He calls for the defeat of pro-war Republicans and the election of anti-war Democrats. He, as the Executive, is no longer satisfied to be one branch of the government, as provided by the Constitution. Republican Congressmen must be defeated and the Democratic Congress must be elected.

READ THANKS BRITISH CORPS.

General Reciprocates Hag's Commendation of Americans.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—In reply to Field Marshal Haig's high commendation of the American Twenty-seventh and Thirtieth Divisions for their gallant services in the operations of the Fourth British Army, Major-General George W. Read has sent the following message to Field Marshal Haig:

Every member of the American Second Corps will always remember with great pride your generous commendation. We are under the greatest obligations to all the British units attached to us for their splendid cooperation, especially that of the Royal Artillery, which insured at all times the success of our operations.

COAL FOR ALL HOMES THIS WINTER, GARFIELD REPORTS

But Fuel Administrator Warns That Conservation Must Be Observed—Saving for Six Months Estimated to Be 12,700,000 Tons.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Production of coal in record breaking quantities in recent weeks virtually has eliminated the possibility of a famine this winter, said Fuel Administrator Garfield today. The supply in the hands of the consumers and dealers now is adequate to meet the needs of an unusually severe winter and has been distributed throughout the country in accordance with a pre-arranged estimate of needs.

The allotment of coal for household purposes called for in this budget for the year ending next April is 51,518,079 tons. The apportionment of allotments and the extent of the deliveries up to this time are:

Area	Annual allotment already made	Deliveries to date
New England	10,351,000	1,877,773
Middle Atlantic	11,474,754	2,346,231
Virginia	10,351,000	1,877,773
Western	1,331,540	1,331,540
Northwestern	2,574,995	1,781,541
Canada	2,574,995	1,781,541
Report	51,518,079	21,445,145

The Fuel Administration approaches the winter season well organized with stocks of coal on hand far in excess of the stocks of other years," said Dr. Garfield. "We are ready for an unusually severe winter, but we are still and shall continue to be dependent upon the co-operation of the people in conserving fuel and upon the several agencies concerned in the production and transportation of coal to enable us to carry through our programme to the end of the year."

The output of the anthracite mines in Pennsylvania is being distributed almost exclusively around New York city and in Eastern States as a means of saving long hauls on the railroads. Other sections of the country are depending on bituminous coal for residence and industrial purposes. The output of the bituminous mines for the year is estimated at 600,000,000 tons, of which about 75,000,000 will be used in household furnaces and stoves. The rest of the

LEAPS MILE SAFELY FROM AN AIRPLANE

Another Air Feat Is 160 Mile Flight by 103 Machines.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—It was announced today by the War Department that Chaffee H. W. Bottrell of the 14th Air Squadron had performed the feat of jumping successfully with a parachute from an airplane at Kelly Field, San Antonio, Tex. The airplane was at an altitude of 4,800 feet, almost a mile high, when the jump was made. There was a strong wind blowing, but Bottrell judged his distances nicely and landed safely.

The pilot of the airplane stalled the motor just before the jump, so as to get the tail out of the way of the parachute when Bottrell jumped over the side. A large American flag attached to the parachute during the drop was flying during the descent.

As a result of this test American airplanes probably will be equipped with parachutes as a possible means of saving the aviator in case of an accident.

Another record just made by the air service is that of a 160 mile flight by 103 airplanes from March Field, Riverside, Cal., in battle formation. This large squadron bombarded Los Angeles with Liberty Loan literature.

This is believed to be a record never before equaled in the history of the flying corps in the United States. It was not a special performance with a number of picked planes and pilots, but was a wholesale turnout of the school. The altitude of this trip was over 16,000, which, without a fatality or the loss of a ship, made this performance a remarkable one.

General Reciprocates Hag's Commendation of Americans.

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GEN. ALLENBY TAKES ALEPPO, TURKISH BASE

British Cavalry and Armored Cars Occupy City After Slight Opposition.

TROOPS PURSUE ENEMY

Ottoman Army in Mesopotamia in Precarious Position—Railroad Line Cut.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The city of Aleppo was occupied by British cavalry and armored cars Saturday morning, says a British official statement issued today on operations in Syria and Palestine. The statement reads:

Our advanced cavalry and armored cars occupied Aleppo on the morning of October 26, after overcoming slight opposition.

Our troops continue to pursue the Turks on both banks of the Taurus. On the 25th our columns moving up the eastern bank forced a passage of the Lesser Zab near its mouth in conjunction with our cavalry, which crossed this river the previous evening seven miles further up stream.

A later movement turned the left flank of a Turkish force holding the angle formed by the junction of the Greater Zab with the Taurus and assisted the main body to leave the enemy across the Taurus to the western bank.

Meanwhile our troops, advancing up the right bank of the Taurus over a difficult country much cut up by ravines, drove the Turks from a hill position which they were holding in prolongation of their forces on the left bank. The enemy, after burning his stores, retired about four miles further up the river.

On the Kerkuk road our patrols entered the southern outskirts of Kerkuk. The Turks appear to be occupying in strength the high ground to the north of the town.

Crowning Event of Campaign.

The fall of Aleppo to the British is the crowning event of the victorious campaign of Gen. Allenby, in which he captured Jerusalem and Damascus on his way northward through Syria and Mesopotamia. Aleppo is 185 miles north of Damascus and seventy miles east of the Mediterranean Sea.

At Aleppo the railway line from Constantinople branches, one line going southward to Palestine and the other east and south to Bagdad. With Aleppo in the hands of the British the Turkish forces facing the British army in Mesopotamia are in a more or less precarious position. The railroad from Aleppo has been their main source of supply and the cutting of the line at Aleppo renders it useless to the Turks.

With the capture of Aleppo the position of Gen. Allenby's army is made more secure from Turkish forces, while the Turkish menace to Gen. Marshall's forces in Mesopotamia is greatly lessened. From Aleppo the Allies will be able to move northward through the Asia Minor and northward to the Black Sea. An advance northward from Aleppo would cut off the Turkish forces in Armenia and northern Mesopotamia and would open a road over which to send help to the Czech-Slovak and other anti-Bolshevik forces in Russia.

Aleppo has a population of about 155,000. It is an extensive trading center. About one-sixth of its population are Christians.

ALLIES CROSS PIAVE; TAKE 3,000 CAPTIVE

Austrian Counter Attacks Repulsed.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—Italian and British troops have crossed the Piave River in the region of the island of Grave di Papadopoli, capturing more than 3,000 prisoners. Counter attacks by the Austrians failed. The official statement issued by the Italian War Office to-night says:

The attack of our Tenth Army across the Piave, in the area of the island of Grave di Papadopoli, commenced at 4:40 A. M. The Italian troops on the right met with strong resistance. According to the latest report, after heavy fighting this resistance was overcome and the advance successfully commenced.

On our left the British troops are advancing satisfactorily and have reached their first objective according to programme, overcoming strong resistance.

The Tenth Army's attack has met with considerable success on the right of the Eleventh Italian Corps, commanded by Gen. Paolino. We are advancing east of the Piave River and have reached the line from the neighborhood of Boucadelle to a point half way to Cima Dolina and St. Polo di Piave, where we are in touch with the Fourteenth British Corps, under Lieut.-Gen. Sir U. N. Fabbington, who has captured Tezze and Borgo Malanotte.

The prisoners already captured in today's operations exceed 2,000.

Vienna, via London, Oct. 27.—The War Office communication issued today says:

After the failures the Italians and French suffered yesterday the fighting in the Seven Communes was not continued.

East of the Brenna the renewed desperate struggle lasted into the night. The foci of the fighting again were Monte Asolone and Monte Pertica, where several times fell into the enemy's hands.

Renewed assaults against Spincina failed. In the Alano basin our protection troops repulsed Italian thrusts. The attitude of our brave soldiers was again beyond all praise.

In Serbia we are retiring step by step toward the position of Kragujevac.

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FRENCH CRUSH LAON SALIENT; GAIN 5 MILES

In Champagne Also Germans Are Driven From Section of Hunting Line.

BRITISH IN HARD FIGHT

Repulse 3 Determined Counter Attacks Against Positions Near Valenciennes.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Important gains were made by the French today in the operation, which now has developed into a first class battle, of driving in the point of the great Laon salient, the elbow in the battle front where, coming down from the north, it turns sharply to the east. Here the French First Army advanced on a fifteen mile front to a maximum depth of five miles, freeing many villages and increasing the number of prisoners for this operation to 3,700, besides twenty cannon and hundreds of machine guns.

In their advance they reached the outskirts of Guise and crossed the road between that place and Marie. The Tenth French army, in close co-operation on the right, pressed to the north, advancing beyond Crecy-sur-Serre. In the fighting between this point and Chateau Pordien the Germans were compelled to abandon a part of the Hunting line, to which they have clung tenaciously between Herpy and Recouvrance. The French are keeping in close touch with the Germans here and are harassing the retreating foe.

British Repel Counter Attacks.

In the Valenciennes sector the Germans launched a series of very heavy counter attacks against the British and have succeeded for the moment in checking the advance there. A determined attack was made by the Germans last night against the British positions immediately northwest of Le Quesnoy, preceded by a heavy bombardment, but it failed. Two similar attacks were delivered today with no more success. The German casualties were unusually heavy.

The British got through Artres last night and gained a bridgehead east of that place. The enemy retired hastily upon Marchois. To the north the British took Fumay. On the front of the Fifth Army Rougemont has been reached and the line of the railway thence to the east of Maulde.

The Reuter correspondent at British Army Headquarters, writing yesterday, says that in the week's operations on the British front, although the British covered less territory and took fewer prisoners than the previous week, from all the evidence of prisoners and from what has been seen during the advance, it is known that the enemy suffered very heavy losses.

Manifestly the advance of the northern armies could not be maintained at the rate they went forward the week before, for the need to restore communications and bring up war material checked progress, apart from any question of having to overcome opposition.

Fighting Since Wednesday.

The British southern armies have been fighting hard and with very little interruption since the small hours of Wednesday morning. They have made a heavy impression upon the enemy's power of resistance along the whole centre of his line. Since clearing the difficult valley of the Selle progress has been across rolling country intersected by streams and dotted with copses and here and there great patches of thick set woods admirably adapted to the purpose of defensive warfare. Yet in three days the British covered as many miles in depth as in the same number of months last year.

The Second Army, in conjunction with the French, made good progress Friday and reached Moen and Hestert, which are southwest of Courtrai, and upon the railway from the Lille triangle to Ghent. The Fifth Army con-

TRENCHES CURIOUS ABOUT BLOCK PARTIES

A SOLDIER WRITES THAT HE HAS

tried to visualize this new-fangled amusement, the block party, which has sent through THE SUN Tobacco Fund so much cheer to the fighting Americans. He begs for information, but who can describe a block party? On page 4 an attempt is made to tell of the affair in Chinatown.

Already contributions are coming in speeded by the hope that the fund will get to the half million mark in order not to fail to supply the boys with holiday smokes.

WARNING! THE SUN TOBACCO FUND has no connection with any other fund, organization or publication. It employs no agents or solicitors.

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KAISER AGREES TO RETIRE HEAD OF HIS WAR MACHINE

Germany's Waning Power Probably Forced Resignation of General.

HE PLANNED 1918 DRIVE

Move Is Viewed as Another of Many Signs of Military Abdication.

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LONDON, Oct. 27.—Another indication of the waning strength of the Junker party in Germany was seen by London today, when it was informed that Gen. Ludendorff, First Quartermaster-General of the German army and by many reputed to be the brains of the Kaiser's military organization, had resigned and that his resignation officially had been accepted.

In official circles in London Gen. Ludendorff's resignation is regarded as an undoubted admission of the failure of the German military effort on the western front, though unaccepted as pointing definitely to Germany's capitulation. It raises very hopeful possibilities in military circles. It is said that Gen. Ludendorff's intention has been known authoritatively for some days, but there is a difference of opinion on the real reasons for it.

A high officer ascribed the resignation to Gen. Ludendorff's refusal to approve the terms of the last German reply to President Wilson. Others say that Gen. Ludendorff recognizes the impossibilities of continuing the war and resigns to save himself from the humiliation of being a party to the capitulation after his boastful prophecies that the Kaiser's battles would end with the German armies in Paris.

Making Ludendorff a Scapgoat.

The belief also was expressed that, according to the traditions of the Prussian army, Gen. Ludendorff, following Moltke and Falkenhayn, is being made the scapegoat for the failure of German arms. Still another suggestion is that the German Government offers Gen. Ludendorff's retirement as proof of the subordination of the military to the civil power, which, however, so long as the Kaiser remains head of the army, is hardly convincing.

"What ever may be the reason it is undoubtedly the severest blow to Germany's military prestige in the course of the war, and cannot fail to shake further the remaining confidence the German soldiery and people have in their military leaders."

The Frankfurter Zeitung's demand for the Kaiser's abdication possesses far more significance than could be attached to similar expressions already made by other German papers. The Frankfurter Zeitung is the leading organ of the moneyed interests, which are showing more concern for the preservation of pre-war trade advantages and more apprehension regarding the economic boycott than in the future of the Hohenzollerns, or even the German empire.

The declaration by the Vienna Arbeiter Zeitung that Germany must make peace as soon as possible so that the German and Austrian people can ally themselves with the Entente democracy to fight Entente imperialism, is significant of the influences at work in the Teutonic empire.

Sees a Sign of Yielding All.

Opinion in London was summed up tonight by THE SUN by Lord Charles Beresford, who said:

"It would have been better for Germany if Gen. Ludendorff had accepted the Kaiser's abdication than the Kaiser's abdication than the resignation of Gen. Ludendorff. My interpretation of the resignation is that Germany has put down the helm and swung about the ship, going to another tack. She is about to accept the Entente terms, which mean unconditional surrender, since the terms of the armistice are such as to make impossible a retirement by the Germans to their own frontier for reorganization of their armies for defense."

"The Junkers and militarists white and cry, 'Don't depose our Kaiser, for you will create a condition of Bolshevism in Germany which will spread after-

ward to England.' It is very clever propaganda, but can be ignored by Britain's case."

PARIS, Oct. 27.—The Echo de Paris says that Gen. Ludendorff resigned because he saw the impossibility of continuing the war.

The Echo says: "Germany will represent the retirement of Ludendorff as a new proof of the subordination of the military to the civil power, but this will deceive no one. Ludendorff, who, four months ago made the Reichstag and the German people believe that the fall of Paris and the surrender of France were imminent, now disappears because he is incapable of admitting that Germany is faced with capitulation."

BREITENBURG, Oct. 27.—The resignation of Gen. Ludendorff has caused a high sensation throughout Switzerland and the Central Empires and is commented on as a sign that German militarism is not abdicating. Among the German and Austrian peoples anger and indignation is increasing over the fact that the military situation has been so long concealed or wrongly presented.

Woevre Line Held BY U. S. SECOND ARMY

Artillery Breaks Enemy Attacks North of Verdun.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The American Second Army, under Major-General Bullard, is holding the line in the Woevre. This was disclosed by Gen. Pershing in his communication to-day, received tonight at the War Department, as follows:

North of Verdun the enemy renewed without success his attempts to regain the ground lost in recent fighting. Yesterday evening an attack launched with strong forces against our positions between Bantheville and the Bois des Rapides, broke down under our artillery fire before reaching our line. East of the Meuse there has been sharp fighting in the region of the Bois de la.

On the front of the Second Army there was lively artillery fighting in the Woevre.

Gen. Pershing's statement for Friday says:

On the Verdun front there is no change in the situation.

Saturday's communication follows.

North of Verdun our troops have made further progress in the Bois de Bourgoigne, reaching the hamlet of Fumay. Artillery fire has been unusually heavy, particularly in the region of Bantheville and east of the Meuse.

CZECH LEADERS NEAR GENEVA.

Will Formulate Principles of Constitution for Republic.

BREITENBURG, Oct. 27.—Three prominent Czech leaders, Kloboc, Stanek and Hrbert, have arrived here on their way to Geneva to meet delegates of the provisional Czech Government who are coming from Paris. The two delegations will formulate the principles of a constitution for the new Czech republic.

The managers of the Czech National Bank at Prague have arrived in Zurich to establish financial relations in Switzerland.

ALLIED ACTION ON TRUCE PLEA KEPT SECRET

Reichstag Has Passed New Law for Government of Alsace-Lorraine.

AUSTRIAN REPLY COMING

700 Killed in Revolutionary Riots in Croatia—Lloyd George Goes to France.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—It is understood in authoritative quarters that the allied governments will not reveal their armistice terms until Wilson has replied to President Wilson's last note.

Premier Lloyd George and Foreign Secretary Balfour, accompanied by naval and military officers, have gone to France.

A despatch from Berlin, via Amsterdam, says the Reichstag on Friday passed in all its stages the bill amending the law relating to the government of Alsace-Lorraine.

According to a Dresden telegram, the Saxon State Gazette announces that in view of the reorganization of the Saxon Government, the King has accepted the resignation of the Saxon Ministry.

It is persistently reported that riots are of daily occurrence in various parts of Germany, resulting in conflicts with the police and loss of life. The lack of raw material, especially for explosives, is seriously hampering munition works. It is stated that Krupp has been compelled to dismiss many workers.

A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Zurich, Switzerland, says the revolutionary movement is spreading throughout Croatia. The despatch adds that more than 400 persons have been killed at Fiume and 300 at Zagabria.

Austria's Rejoinder Is Ready.

BREITENBURG, Oct. 27.—Austria's rejoinder to President Wilson's note is ready, according to Vienna papers. It was submitted to authorized quarters today and will be sent this evening or tomorrow to Washington. It is couched in the most conciliatory terms.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 27.—The Berlin Federal Council has declared that interest coupons payable January 2 next on the 5 per cent war loans will be legal tender after October 22 until they are called in. The object of this order is to remedy the shortage of money in some quarters.

NO WILSON ACTION ON REPLY EXPECTED

Last Word Was That Allies Will Decide.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The official text of Germany's reply to President Wilson was received tonight too late to be seen by President Wilson and other officials.

The question of an armistice and peace is already being considered by the allied governments and the United States. Col. E. M. House and Admiral W. S. Benson, ranking officers of the American Navy, recently arrived in France, the former to represent the President in the discussions to be held at Versailles, where the Supreme War Council sits. Admiral Benson will represent the navy in any matters relating to an armistice so far as American naval forces may be affected. The German reply is expected to clear the way for a general discussion of the individual views of the Entente powers on peace terms and an agreement among the nations fighting Germany so that a united front on these questions may be presented to the common enemy. A London despatch to-night announced that Premier Lloyd George and Foreign Secretary Balfour had gone to Paris with military and naval advisors, indicating that the conference among the representatives of the allied powers and the United States soon were to begin.

Germany's reply does not change the diplomatic situation. Those in the confidence of President Wilson have said that his dealings with the German Government ended with his note informing it

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Continued on Second Page.